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NEW HERMAN MOSAIC UNEARDED BY CHANCE TURKISH SHELL

It is an ill wind, they say, that blows nobody good, writes M. Ch. Clemon-Gonseau, the veteran French Orientalist and Membre de l'Institut in the Times. The war in which England and France have fought the good fight should, to shoulder has more than once proved the truth of this popular saying—at any rate in the sphere of archeology. For we are indebted to the war for the discovery of several ancient monuments of interest in various parts of the Eastern theatre of war. In Palestine, for instance, there was the fine Byzantine mosaic which was brought to light by the capture of a Turkish trench at Sheilal, south of Gaza, by the Anzac, and has since been carefully taken to pieces and transferred to Australia.

The war brought about a similar lucky discovery not long afterwards in much the same circumstances, at another place a long way from the first, called Ain Duk, which stands a few miles north-west of Jericho at the foot of the mountain known as the Quarantana or Karajiat, where, according to the local legend, Jesus fasted for 40 days and was tempted by the Devil.

A Turkish shell, fired at the British trenches hereabouts, very considerably chose to alight and explode on the very spot where a treasure lay hidden from the eye and once again a mosaic was partially laid bare—a mosaic of really exceptional interest. The work which had been so well begun by this chance shot was hastily completed, and the remains of a large mosaic pavement were uncovered, bearing an inscription in ill-defined characters.

Major A. M. Farber, who was on the spot at the time, took a photograph of it, and on his return to England sent it to Paris, to our Academic, with a request for information as to its meaning.

The task of examining it was given to me, and, at the first glance, I recognized it as a text in Hebrew characters of the square, cursive type and in the Judeo-Aramaic or Aramaeo-Jewish language, showing a very great deal in common with the inscriptions, also in mosaic, of the Galilean synagogues at Kafz Kenna (the Cans of the Bible) and Sefuriya (Sephoria), which I revealed some considerable time ago. The inscription has suffered pretty badly in parts, and certain optical distortions, due to the conditions under which the photograph had to be taken, add to the difficulties of deciphering characters already distorted by perspective.

It should be added that on the right and left, outside the text, there are traces of designs much mutilated, which at times seem to resolve themselves into the outline of some uncouth animal not unlike a lion, and opposite this a fragment of a human arm. Before this can be definitely settled a new inquiry on the spot will be necessary.

The result of my deciphering, based on this first photographic evidence, is as follows:

Honoured be the memory of Binyamin (Benjamin), the Pharos (a sort of administrator of the community), the son of Yoseph (Joseph). Honoured (also) be the memory of all those who have given or shall give to this Holy Place, whether gold, or silver, or any (other) valuable, be not backward in giving to this Holy Place, Amen!

Thus it is, in substance, an appeal for funds, probably for the expenses of the services, works of charity, payment of personnel, outlay in material, work to be done on the synagogue repairs, extensions, even decoration, such as the laying of the mosaic itself—who knows? For evidently it relates to a synagogue. The name by which it is called is very curious; *atrah gedichah*—"The Holy Place", and it calls to mind the phrase which, as Philo tells us, was used by the Essenes—*ayoi rano*, "the holy places"—i.e., "the synagogues". It is known that the Essenes lived in precisely those parts around the mouth of the Jordan and the Dead Sea.

However, that does not necessarily imply that the date of our mosaic should be fixed at a time when there were still Essenes—that is to say, at the beginning of the Christian era. But this phrase may be associated with a tradition of Essenic origin, through the medium, perhaps, of one or other of those strange Jewish or Judaeo-Christian sects such as the Nazarenes, the Gibeonites, etc. For, owing to a number of considerations, for which there is no room here, they will be explained in the detailed monograph, of which this is only a very brief summary—I am inclined to place the date of this inscription as late as historical conditions will permit. The very fact that we are dealing with a mosaic pavement is not the least of these considerations, for the ancient synagogues of Galilee, which go back to the second century A.D., had not as yet mosaic pavements. Their pavements were made up of big stone flags.

SITE OF ANCIENT TOWN.
The place where the mosaic was found, and where, of course, the synagogue stood, is the site of an ancient town, of which characteristic traces are still to be seen. I myself examined them nearly half a century ago.

What town was this, built in the plain of Jericho near the copious stream which gushes from the foot of the Quarantana mountain, and called by the Arabs "Ain Duk"—the spring of Duk? This name, it is undoubtedly a survival of *Dak*, the stronghold where in the second century B.C. that terrible tragedy was played out which ended in the death of the famous Ammonite Prince, Simon Maccabaeus, who was ambushed and murdered by his own son-in-law, Ptolemy, the Governor of Jericho.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE SCROLL OF HONOUR FOR NEXT-OF-KIN OF THOSE FALLEN IN THE WAR

The following Press communiqué has been forwarded to us by the Colonial Secretary:

Consequent on the decision of His Majesty's Government to issue a memorial plaque and scroll to the next-of-kin of those who have fallen in the War, the Secretary of the War Office announces that the work of distributing the scroll has now begun. In the case of officers the scroll will be distributed from the War Office, in the case of other ranks from the Record Office of the unit concerned. The concurrent issue of the plaque has not been found possible owing to the necessity of building a special factory for its manufacture, and it has not been thought desirable to delay the issue of the scrolls pending completion of the arrangements for manufacturing and distributing the plaques. A further announcement will be made in the Press when the plaques are ready for distribution.

The scroll is of thick paper in the form of a rectangle, approximately eleven and five-sixteenths inches long by seven and seven-eighths inches wide. It bears the following inscription:—
"He whom this Scroll commemorates was numbered among those who, at the call of King and country, left all that was dear to them, endured hardship, faced danger and, finally, passed out of the sight of men by the path of duty and self-sacrifice, giving up their lives that others might live in freedom. Let those who come after see to it that his name be not forgotten."

This is followed by an inscription of the soldier's name and regiment. The whole inscription is surmounted by a device including the Royal Arms in colour with the initials of His Majesty the King. The scrolls will be accompanied by the following letter from Buckingham Palace over the King's signature:—
"I bid you this memorial of a brave life given for others in the Great War."

The scrolls will be distributed as they become ready, and no special application for them should be made as in view of the large number involved, it is impossible to say when their issue in individual cases may be expected.

BUY FOOD WITHIN THE EMPIRE URGED BY AUSTRALIAN COMMISSIONER

Instead of buying food from the United States and South America, Britons are urged by Sir Charles G. Wade, agent general for New South Wales in London, to buy food from the British dominions. "However great may be the disarming power of the League of Nations, I cannot close my eyes to the possibility of another world-wide conflagration and the risk of our supplies being cut off," said Sir Charles. "In our own interests and for the purpose of national defence, this country must be self-supporting. What we cannot produce within this island must be imported, and self-interest demands that we shall insure a constant supply of raw materials from our own kind and kin on whose co-operation we can rely, rather than at the mercy of the changeable goodwill of a foreign nation."

Our export trade again is seriously menaced alike by enemy and allies. Already the United States and Japan have made heavy inroads into British supplies in the East. Both of these nations are equipped and ready for keen competition in commerce with the United Kingdom, while this country is suffering from an epidemic of increasing cost and diminishing output.

To recover or maintain British markets a friendly field in the Dominions will be a great help, and a preferential tariff may stave off the danger of undercutting by foreign competitors."

Ain Duk has preserved the name, but not the exact position, of Dok of the Maccabees, which was no doubt situated not far away, but a little farther up the mountain. I have previously brought forward the theory that this place is the site of the Noara of Flavius Josephus, from which the Tetrarch Archelaus, the son of Herod, had drawn the water to irrigate the Jericho palm groves. This Noara is the same as the Na'arag of the Talmud, and the Noorath of Eusebius and St. Jerome, who in their Onomasticon try to identify it with the Biblical Noorath, in the land of Ephraim.

On this subject they give us two valuable pieces of information: first, that the Noorath of Jericho (just about the same distance as that of Ain Duk from Jericho); and, secondly, that the town was still inhabited by Jews. This shows that there was still a Jewish centre in existence there after the definite destruction of political Judaism by Hadrian. Now this centre was still flourishing at a much later date, as is proved by the sacred writings to which I referred above. They bring us down to the fourth and fifth centuries, right into the Byzantine period. At Noorath, they tell us, near the Doukan mountain, some fanatical Jews had settled, and used to make attacks on the monks on the mountain. This Noorath, without any doubt, is the same as the place named in the series of homophonous place-names of which I have just given a list, and, moreover, it fulfils the topographical conditions.

It is evident, of course, that what is left of the mosaic will have to be completely uncovered. But it is also essential to explore right beneath the pavement itself. For perhaps in the basement of the old synagogue of Noorath some secret underground store may be found containing paleographic treasures.

DEATH OF MR. C. H. ROSS FORMER HEAD OF MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

The news was received in the Colony yesterday of the death, in London, from heart failure, on November 26th, of Mr. Charles H. Ross, Director of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and member of the London Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Mr. Ross had numerous friends in the Colony, where he had a long and honourable connection, and the news of his death was received with sincere regret. Flags were flown at half-mast at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, as a mark of respect to his memory.

Mr. Ross first arrived in the Colony in 1895, to join the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. His rise in the firm was fast, for he was signing *per pro* in 1904 and became a partner in 1907. Soon after, he became head of the "Princely House," succeeding Mr. Henry Kew. Mr. Ross was then appointed, on May 11th, 1911, a member of the Hongkong Legislative Council. Till his retirement in 1913, he proved to be a worthy head of the firm and a popular member of the Council. During his long connection with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., he was employed in Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin.

Mr. Ross left Hongkong on May 25th, 1919, his departure being regretted by a host of friends in Hongkong. He had spent many years in India before his arrival in China. One of his claims to remembrance was his connection with the Volunteer movement of which he was a very enthusiastic supporter. He was in Tientsin at the time of the Boxer outbreak and rendered valuable service to General Gaselee, the Commander of the British troops sent to the relief of Peking.

The organization of the Scouts Company in Hongkong was mainly due to his initiative, and its existence to the constant interest he displayed in it as its Commanding Officer. Few men had a better knowledge of the New Territories than Mr. Ross, one of whose chief recreations was to go on walking tours in the Chinese villages of the peninsula. Mr. Ross identified himself with most forms of sport in the Colony. He was succeeded as the head of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. by Mr. David Landale.

HONGKONG FUND FOR WAR DEVASTATED VILLAGES IN FRANCE.

FANSY DAY FUND.

The following donations are gratefully acknowledged:—

Sir Robert Ho Tung	250
The Hon. Mr. Lau Chi Pak	100
The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook	100
The Hon. Mr. Ho Kien Hong	100
Mr. Tang Sing Hang	25
Mr. Chan Kan U	25
Mr. Wong Lan Sang	25
Mr. H. W. Bird	25
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis	25
Mr. J. H. Taggart	25
Mr. A. I. S.	10
Already acknowledged	\$1,440
Total	\$2,200

Further subscriptions are invited and may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. Matheson, care of Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong.

UNION CHURCH THREE-QUARTER CENTURY FUND.

The following further donations have been received:—

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited	\$1,000.00
Messrs. The Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.	500.00
Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co.	250.00
Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co.	100.00
Messrs. The Peak Tramways Co., Ltd.	100.00
Mr. J. M. McEneaney	25.00
Amounts previously acknowledged	10,739.00
Total	\$12,784.18

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

The Bazaar Committee of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following further donations for the bazaar which is to be held on Sunday, December 7th:—
Mr. P. H. J. C. 10
Mr. D. Chellaram 1 Indian Embroidered Cloth
Mr. G. Beaurepaire 1 Silk Bag
Mrs. E. L. de Rosario 1 Tea Set, 3 Jugs, 4 Dishes, 2 Vases and 1 Cushion Cover.

EUROPEAN MOTOR CYCLIST FINED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. F. A. Jones was charged with not taking out a licence for his motor cycle. Inspector Garrod stated that on four occasions he saw defendant riding his cycle. Mr. Jones said that his licence expired in July last and he had no time to renew it, as he was under orders to proceed home. Mr. Hutchison remarked that the licence expired a long time ago, to which the defendant replied that his motor cycle had not been used, as it was out of commission all that time. Mr. Hutchison fined defendant \$2.

A. G. DA ROCHA IS THE AUCTIONEER.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

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HAVING been favoured with instructions from Messrs. B. & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, December 8th, 1919, at 2.15 p.m. at his Sales Room.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

of Sewing Machines, Portable Lamps, Hand Lamps, Arc Lamps, Aluminium Tea Kettles, Oil Stoves, Tool Chests, Steel Tanks, Nickel Bracket Lamps, Grant Gasoline Lamp, Gas Chandeliers, Mica Chimneys, Nottingham Lace Curtains, Walkovers, Boots, Childrens Vests, Drawings, Shirts, Ladies Straw Hats, Shoe Polish, Sundries, etc., etc.

Also

2 Body Shields.

30 Very best quality Stoves.

All the above goods are brand new.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

Hongkong, December 3rd, 1919.

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OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOUR IN SPACE.

INSTRUCTIVE LECTURE BY THE REV. J. KIRK MACONACHIE.

A very interesting and instructive lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on "Our nearest neighbour in space," was delivered by the Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie, at the Helena May Institute, yesterday evening. Amongst those present were Lady Rees Davies, the Hon. Mr. R. E. Pollock, Commodore Gurner and Miss Gurner, Captain Basil Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. A. H. Crook, and Professor A. G. Warren, the last-named operating the lantern.

The lecturer said that all of us were interested in the things near at hand. If that were so, the most interesting of the heavenly bodies was the moon, which was our nearest neighbour in space. She was 240,000 miles away, and travelling at a speed of 80 miles an hour, it would take a person 3 months to reach it. The question of paying for a ticket for the journey at the present high rate of the dollar was a question anyone wishing to undertake it would have to take into serious consideration. (Laughter). By the time the earth circulated once round the sun, the moon circulated thirteen times round the earth. That was how primitive man was able to count the time.

Slides of the moon travelling round the earth were displayed; also of the surface of the moon as seen through a telescope. The lecturer then explained that the surface of the moon was exceedingly diversified. Some parts were brilliant, others dull. The moon shone entirely by the reflected light of the sun and was a burning out cinder. People said that the darkened portions of the moon were seas because they assumed that the surface of the moon was similar to that of the earth. There was, however, no water on the surface of the moon, which was smaller than the earth. The diameter was 2,160 miles, the earth's 8,000 miles; the bulk of the moon was 1-15th of the earth and the weight 1-80th.

Illustrations of different phases of the moon were next shown and explained. The lecturer pointed out that there were mountains and craters in the moon. The shadows on her were intense, and the sunlight very bright. There was no mitigation of atmosphere. It was either hot or cold, and for that reason, the light was very bright, very dark. Astronomers had carefully and accurately measured the mountains and craters of the moon by the length of the shadows and by a process of triangulation. The mountains on the moon were higher than on the earth. The moon, like the earth, was at one time in a molten condition, but being smaller the cooling surface contracted and the matter inside expanding, produced a mass of cracks and mountains. The moon was perpetually changing and affected the weather in a very slight degree. The shape of the moon was like an egg with the end turned towards the earth. People had never seen the dark part of the moon and would never see it. There were no changes in the surface of the moon, as there was no atmosphere, no frost, and snow to break up the rocks. The craters, mountains and plains discovered on the moon were named after ancient heroes and famous astronomers. The craters were fifty or sixty miles in diameter. How was it that in the moon, which was smaller than the earth, there was a higher degree of volcanic activity? It was because everything weighed more on the earth than on the moon.

The earliest records of eclipses of the moon were contained in Chinese history. When an eclipse occurred, the Chinese turned out with instruments of torture and music—although it was impossible to distinguish one from the other—to drive away what they called the dragon.

At the conclusion of the lecture, the Hon. Mr. R. E. Pollock proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer and to Professor Warren for operating the slides.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending November 25th is as follows—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 48 weeks
This Year	£12,331	699,139
Last Year	13,130	682,945
Increase	799	36,194

PALACE HOTEL BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Only one match was played last night. In the above tournament, W. G. Gerrard (1-125) beating W. E. Wilks (1-30), 250-238. Gerrard's best break was 31.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PRINCIPAL JUDGE, (MR. H. E. POLLOCK.))

MURDER OF AN INDIAN SOLDIER. PRISONER FOUND "NOT GUILTY."

The hearing was concluded, yesterday, of the case in which Bahadur Singh, a gunner, in the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, Royal Garrison Artillery, was indicted for the murder of Gunner Sucha Singh, of the same Corps, at Whitfield Barracks, Kowloon, in the early hours of September 8th.

The Hon. Mr. R. E. Pollock, K.C., presided. Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., instructed by Mr. J. M. Gardiner, defended.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. Wong Kwong-tin, R. M. Austin, P. J. Taylor, S. Greenfield, L. A. Silva, A. H. da Silva, and U. M. Omar.

During the cross-examination of Capt. Evenden, Mr. Jenkin elicited from the witness the opinion that it would have been physically impossible for the prisoner to have thrown the iron bar where it was found, from the place where Gurdit Singh and Dewa Singh said in Court the prisoner was standing. Mr. Jenkin suggested that the blow might have been struck by someone through the window. Witness said that it was possible for someone to have struck the deceased with the piping from outside the room.

Mr. Jenkin informed His Honour that he had decided not to put the prisoner in the box, but that he would rely on the Crown evidence for his speech for the defence.

The Hon. Mr. R. E. Pollock, in a long address to the jury, said that the case depended on one of two things—either that the prisoner committed the deed, or else, as he alleged in his belated statement to the Police in attempting to incriminate another, that Dewa Singh did it. The prisoner had two previous opportunities of making such an accusation, one at the time of the occurrence, and the other when Havildar Kishen Singh was called in, when prisoner simply said "I did not do it." It was curious that prisoner, if he were an innocent man, should have made an accusation against another man, the principal witness in the case, at such a late stage in the proceedings. Mr. Pollock read out the evidence of the three important witnesses in the case, commenting on it, and reviewing the minute details of the murder. In conclusion, he told the jury that, in his opinion, the Crown had made up a strong case against prisoner, for it would have been madness for any man to have charged another with committing a murder if it were not correct.

Mr. Jenkin, for the defence, stated that he relied upon the weakness of the evidence of the Crown witnesses for his defence. The jury must treat the prisoner in the same way that they would treat a serious offence, and must examine the evidence and decide whether they could find a man guilty on it. They must obliterate from their minds the personality of the man in the dock. He agreed with Mr. Pollock that the only evidence they had was that of Dewa Singh, Gurdit Singh and Chagar Singh. He would prove to them that on matters of very serious import in the case, they were undoubted liars. The first point to consider was, had anybody seen this man commit the murder? The answer was "No," although the room was occupied by so many men. Upon what evidence, therefore, could they consider that prisoner might have committed it? There was only one man in the room who saw prisoner standing by the bed of the deceased. That man was Dewa Singh, the principal witness and probably the principal liar, a man who had come up there to give false testimony against a comrade. What other evidence was there? There was evidence of vital importance that prisoner was seen in possession of an iron bar with which the murder might have been committed; also that he threw the bar through the window. The case rested on the iron bar and if the jury believed that the prisoner was in possession of it and tried to throw it away, then they would find him guilty. But could they believe it? Mr. Jenkin went on to point out the disparity in the evidence given by the principal witnesses as to the position in which the bar was found and how it was thrown away. Counsel drew attention to the fact that the Government Analyst had stated that there was not even a microscopic atom of blood on the bar. That was antagonistic to the evidence given by Dr. Moneth who said that from the nature of the blow or the deceased it was highly probable that there might have been blood on the bar. One of the witnesses had at first stated that the bar was found on an upper terrace behind the room, and now stated that the bar was on the window ledge. Mr. Jenkin commented strongly on the absence of any motive for the deed, stating that up to the time of roll-call—10 p.m.—everyone had seen prisoner and the deceased on the friendliest of terms. It was therefore a senseless, motiveless crime. There was only one possible verdict and that was "Not Guilty."

After a lengthy summation by His Honour, the jury retired for a few minutes. On resumption of court, a unanimous verdict of "Not Guilty" was returned and prisoner was discharged.

FULL COURT.

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL GRANTED.

At a session of the Full Court yesterday, Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Blake, made an application before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, and Mr. Justice Gompertz for leave to appeal from a decision given by Mr. Justice Malbourne. The motion arose from a case in which the Hop Lee firm sued the Kwong Tuk Cheong, engineers and shipbuilders, for \$774 for coal supplied. Defendants raised a legal defence upon which His Lordship decided against them and gave judgment for the plaintiffs.

In making the application, Mr. Potter said that Mr. Blake, who represented defendants in the Summary Court, contended that he was entitled to rely on an alleged breach of warranty by way of diminution or extinction of the damages. The Judge held that the defence could not rely on that point and they would have to file a counter-claim. That was the sole point the Court would have to decide.

The Court granted the application.

SPORT.

GOLF.

ARMY & NAVY.

The following match was played at Fanling on November 30th, between the Army and the Navy. Owing to the weather, singles only were played. The result was a draw:—

NAVY.	ARMY.
Surgeon Commr. Major L. Smith... 1	Gibbell... 1
Capt. Henderson... 0	1st. Col. Coles... 1
Lieut. Casswell... 0	Major Rickling... 1
Surgeon Lt. Commr. Major Downing... 0	Major Downing... 0
Capt. Carrington... 1	1st. Col. Harvey... 1
Commr. Woodhouse... 0	Major Edwards... 0
Sub-Lieut. Scott... 0	Capt. Burrell... 1
Moncrieff... 0	
Lieut. Jones... 0	Capt. Tomory... 0
Lt. Col. Mayhew... 0	Lt. Col. Cross... 0
Paym. Lt. Commr. 1st. Col. Taylor... 0	
Helborn... 1	Lt. Col. Clement... 0
Lieut. Commander 0	Smith... 0
Kilgour... 0	Capt. Murray... 0
Lt. Commr. Drew... 1	1st. Col. Wyndham... 0
Com. Gurner... 1	Major Harding... 0
Total... 7	Total... 7

HOCKEY.

HONGKONG H.C. v. HONGKONG SINGAPORE R.G.A.

The following will represent the Hongkong Hockey Club at the U.S.R.C. against the Hongkong-Singapore R.G.A. at 4.30 p.m. to-day:—C. Hodgson, M. L. Hamilton, C. O. Rickling, E. J. K. Mitchell, Mr. Martin, J. R. Blacking, R. A. Brand, A. E. Wood, W. E. Edmonds, B. D. Evans (capt.), A. K. Mackenzie.

CRICKET.

C.R.C. v. ROYAL NAVY.

The following will represent the C.R.C. in their League match against the Royal Navy on Saturday at 3 p.m. on the Home Ground:—Ng Sze Kwong (capt.), Yew Man Tuen, Geo. Lee, H. Ching, U. H. Fung, Shin Man Ping, Choo Man Ping, James Wong, Yew Man Hon, Wong Kwok Kwong, and Thomas Lee.

C.R.C. 2nd XI v. ROYAL NAVY.

The following will represent the C.R.C. 2nd XI, to play against the Royal Navy at Happy Valley at 2.15 p.m. on Saturday, December 8th:—Wan Lu Shing, Lai Kuen, Lo Man Pan, Leo Ying Chiu, Yung Hin Lun, Cheung Wing Kai, Ho Wing Kin, Chan Hin Lee, Tam Ho Sze, Chan Tin Sung, and Wong Po Keng.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, NEW HOSTEL.

FORMAL OPENING NEXT MONDAY.

H.E. the Governor has consented to formally open the new Hostel building of St. Paul's College at 3.30 p.m. on Monday next.

Further extensions are on the tapis. The crowded condition of the school, and the large number of applications for admission having again led to the need for the extension of the school premises, the Bishop of Victoria has expressed his willingness to vacate his private residence in the College and to sell the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the trustee for the property, for a suitable episcopal residence is provided elsewhere. This means that a large piece of ground, the whole property measured 88,570 square feet and has been leased by the Government for educational purposes for a period of 999 years at a rental of \$1-per annum. Recently \$100,000 was offered for the site of the Hostel alone, from which it may be estimated that the total value of the property cannot be less than a quarter of a million dollars. The Bishop's offer depends on the response to the appeal for the necessary funds to carry out this extension.

NAVAL DINNER AT WISEMAN'S CAFE.

"CARLISLE" AND "HAWKINS" GATHERING.

The Chief Petty Officers and the Petty Officers of H.M.S. Carlisle entertained the Chief Petty Officers and Petty Officers of H.M.S. Hawkins, Flagship of the China Squadron, to dinner on Monday night at Wiseman's Cafe. An excellent dinner was well served and thoroughly enjoyed. After honouring the toast of "The King," the chairman, in a very able speech, gave the toast of "The Chief Petty Officers and Petty Officers of H.M.S. Hawkins" and said that the object of the gathering was to promote social intercourse and comradeship among the ships' officers stationed in Eastern waters. A lengthy musical programme then followed in which representatives of both the ships gave proof of having abundant vocal and instrumental talent. At the conclusion of the evening, the president of the impromptu concert, on behalf of the Chief Petty Officers of the Hawkins, thanked their brother officers of the Carlisle for their invitation. And the excellent entertainment and said that he fully appreciated the chairman's remarks. The war had shown them that greater comradeship was beneficial to them all, not only from a social point of view but in many other respects, and he hoped that the gathering would be the forerunner of many other similar functions among all the ships' officers attached to the China Squadron. He felt that he could not allow such an enjoyable evening to pass without thanking the manager of Wiseman's Cafe. Much of the evening's enjoyment was due to the latter's efforts. He called for three hearty cheers.

The manager of the Cafe was called upon to speak, and said that, as an Englishman, it was a real privilege and pleasure to do "his little bit" for those who had done so much for him and other members of the Hongkong community. He assured them that all Hongkong realised and appreciated the sacrifices and hardships that the Navy had undergone during the last four or five years and he was quite certain every one would do their utmost to make them welcome and happy.

ANOTHER BIG HAUL OF OPIUM DISCOVERY IN ENGINE ROOMS OF SHIPS.

Following upon the discovery of a quantity of opium in the possession of a man who had recovered the drug from the sea, after it was thrown from the Sui An, comes details of the finding of 2,100 taels, valued at \$28,000, on board two vessels which arrived in the harbour on Saturday.

Sergeant Fallon and a party of Chinese detectives, acting on information received, first boarded the Sochu Maru, when an exhaustive and careful search was made, but nothing was discovered. The engine-room was then searched and opium weighing 1,992 taels was found in some unused machinery. The officers of the ship rendered all the assistance they possibly could to the police. No arrests were made and no person came forward to claim the drug, which will be confiscated.

A visit by the detectives to the Sui-nang was also fruitful, for opium weighing 150 taels was discovered in the engine-room. In this instance, too, nobody claimed the drug.

POLICE SENSATION.

ACCOUNTANT ABSCONDS WITH SALARIES.

Conterpation prevailed in local Police circles on Monday afternoon when it was known that Chan Pui, the police accountant employed at the Central Station, had disappeared and that a large sum of money was missing.

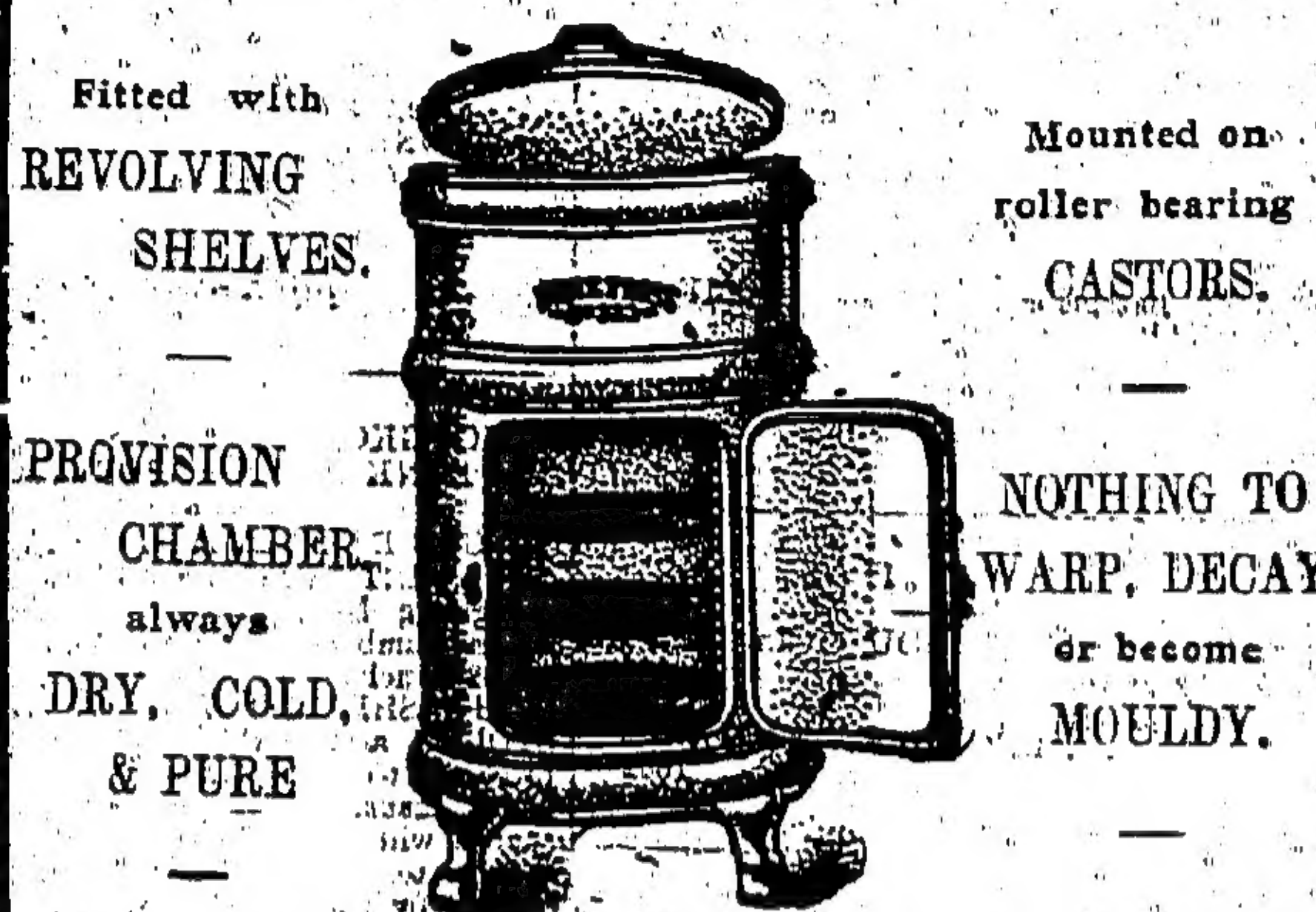
Chan Pui has been the police accountant for over 31 years, and, as usual, a certain sum of money was drawn from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to pay the salaries. On Monday afternoon, upon the Police went to receive their pay, the accountant was not to be found. The amount missing is estimated at about \$13,000. It may be more, or less, as it is difficult, at the present moment, to obtain the actual figure. A thorough search of the books is being made by the Government Auditor and his report will be awaited with interest.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TELEPHONE 1741.

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ABSOLUTELY PROOF AGAINST DISEASE CARRYING WHITE ANTS.

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GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
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VIOTYP TYPEWRITERS.
Put it in your pocket before you start and you will then be able to write the most perfect and legible notes. The VIOTYP TYPEWRITER is a small, light, and handy machine, which is a marvel of ingenuity.
Distributed by UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

VIOLIN SOLOS

A5859	Witches' Dance	Eddy Brown
	Variations on a theme by Corelli	
A5843	Thais	Kathleen Parlow
	Concerto in E Minor	
A5810	Nocturne in E Minor	Eddy Brown
	Caprice Basque	
A2162	Valse Bluettes	Kathleen Parlow
	Minuet in G	
49454	Humoreske	Tosca Seidel

Anderson Music CO., LTD.
16, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322.

Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

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WE STOCK IT IN ALL WEIGHTS.

KNITTED WAISTCOATS & SWEATERS. GLOVES, SOCKS, Etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.
MEMBERS of the above Guilds are informed that a COMBINED MEETING will be held at the Guild Offices, 10, Des Voeux Road, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), DECEMBER 4th, at 3 P.M. Sharp. As matters of urgency have to be decided, every Member in river and "outside" ships is requested to attend. [1899]

WANTED.

SMART JUNIOR EUROPEAN ASSISTANT.
Apply— P.O. Box 38, 1600

WANTED.

BY Bachelor in Kowloon, COMFORTABLE ROOM and Board.
Apply to— Box No. 1601, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1601]

AT THE PEAK.

TO be Sold—A HOUSE in Stewart Terrace.
Apply to— DENISON, RAM & GIBBS. 1603

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE OF FINAL MEETING AND THE RESOLUTIONS TO BE PROPOSED THEREAT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. SHAW, TOMES & COMPANY, 5, GUTHRIE BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1920, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon to consider my Report and Accounts when the unjoined Resolutions will be proposed:—
As an Ordinary Resolution.—
That the Report and Accounts before the Meeting be and are hereby approved and passed.
As an Extraordinary Resolution.—
That the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to hand over all Books of Accounts, records, papers etc. belonging to the Company to the General Managers of the China Light and Power Company, (1919), Limited.
H. F. CAMPBELL, Liquidator.
Hongkong, December 2nd, 1919. [1603]

ISSUE OF FRENCH 5% PREMIUM BONDS

TO HELP IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF WAR DEVASTATED REGIONS GUARANTEED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

FOUR THOUSAND MILLION FRANCS divided into Eight Millions 500 francs 5% Premium Bonds

PAID OF ALL TAXES
redeemable in 75 years at frs. 800 and also by yearly Premium Drawings amounting to frs. 10,000,000—with a quarterly first prize of:

ONE MILLION FRANCS

Price of Issue Frs 435.—
Applications will be received by the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (THE FRENCH BANK) up to December 11th, 1919.

L. BERNARDIN, Manager. 1605

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO. (AFCAE LINE).

"ABRATON APCAR"

Arrived Hongkong on Dec. 1st, 1919.
FROM CALCUTTA, RANGOON AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Additional Goods will be landed here unless previous arrangements have been given to the contrary 3 hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 5 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged packages may be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, December 2nd, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our Office from To-day to 2nd floor No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central.
N. MODY & CO.
Hongkong, December 1st, 1919. [1586]

ULU BENUT CONSOLIDATED RUBBER CO., LTD.

NO Applications for Shares can be received after THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4th, at 12 P.M.
BENJAMIN & POTTS, VERNON & SMYTH.
Hongkong, December 2nd, 1919. [1589]

HONGKONG POLICE.

THE HONGKONG POLICE VICTORY BALL will be held at the CITY HALL on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17th, 1919. Dancing to commence at 9 P.M.
Wm. HENDERSON, SGT. Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Police Station, Hongkong. [1578]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATE No. 5 NS 5336 dated Hongkong November 8th, 1919 for five shares numbered 25864 to 25868 and 66931 to 66935 inclusive all registered in the name of HO SHUI PO has been LOST or STOLEN. Any holder of this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 28th day of DECEMBER, 1919, a new Certificate for the shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificate No. 5/NS 5336 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as NULL and VOID.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, November 28th, 1919. [1576]

GRAND FRENCH LOAN WITH DRAWING.

Under the Guarantee of the French Republic.

THE Local Branch of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE will receive Subscriptions for the above lottery from this date to December 15th. Four Millions of francs of 5% lottery bonds will be issued, free of income taxes, redeemable at Fr. 500.—in 75 years.
Non-convertible before 30 years.
The Lottery will be drawn for every quarter yielding 10 Millions of francs in prizes yearly, the first prize in each drawing being
ONE MILLION FRANCS.
M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
Hongkong, November 18th, 1919. [1584]

NOTICE

REFULSE RAY HOTEL.

IN Order to enable the Contractors to complete the work in connection with the above Hotel at the earliest possible date without interruption, and in order to avoid all possibility of damage to the Flooring, Tiles, Paint Work, etc., the public are requested to kindly refrain from visiting the Hotel as on and from this date until its completion and formal opening of which due Notice will be given by Advertisement in the Local Newspapers.
The Management of the Hotel feel sure that they may rely upon the ready co-operation of the public in the foregoing regard.
Dated this Sixth day of November, 1919.
FOR THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
Proprietors of the REFULSE RAY HOTEL,
J. H. TAGGART, Manager. 1593

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, and occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office, or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIME WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of November and January.
N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be LIME WASHED in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Fittings, Stair Casings and Stair Landings, all Ceilings and the Underneath of Roof in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.
The Buildings must have its containing walls LIME WASHED up to the level of the First Floor.
Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be LIME WASHED, but must be CLEANSED.
The Board is prepared to LIME WASH FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of December, 1919.
Chosen among applicants will be at the absolute discretion of the President.
The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tait Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.
Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the north and through the Yamnati service Reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.
C. M. W. HYNOLDS, Secretary, S. B.
Dated this 20th day of November, 1919.

AUCTIONS

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

HUGHES AND HOUGH, AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ARMY.

General Auctioneers.

Share, Coal and General Produce Brokers

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Consignor),

On WEDNESDAY,

December 10th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 15 Canton Villas, Kimberly Road, Kowloon, THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

etc., etc., etc.

therein contained.

As follows:—

Teakwood Hallstand, Upholstered Armchairs and Sofa, Blackwood Furniture, Carpets about 15 x 11 and 12 x 9 respectively, China, etc., Mirror back Sideboard, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Ice Chest (White Tile) New, large Dinner Service, Glass and Crockery Ware, etc., Axminster, Stair Carpet and heavy Brass Beds, Teakwood Twin Beds (Powell make) large and small Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, etc., White Enamelled Baths, and Lavatory Basins, Kitchen Utensils, Also

Upright Piano by John Broadwood & Sons, good tone, in excellent condition, Oliver Corporation Electric Fittings and Ceiling Fans, Singer's Sewing Machine, Pot Plants, etc., etc. Sundries.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view Tuesday, 8th inst. from 9 P.M.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A 16-BORE HAMMER GUN in good condition, in soft leather case. This gun is eminently suitable for use in Indo-China or North China, as it is fitted with interchangeable barrels, and can be used for either birds or big game.

On E. P. Test in very good condition. Suitable for 5 persons.

Particulars from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. [1581]

SOUND TUITION BY PROFESSIONAL

PERSONS in Business letter-writing, shorthand, typewriting and English language at pupils' residences on moderate terms. Limited number of new pupils taken.

Apply—

TO-DAY, Box 1588

Care of "Daily Press" Office. 1588

PIANO FOR SALE

COLLARD & COLLARD, GRAND CONCERT PIANO, in good condition. Inspection given. Box 1589. Apply— Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1589]

TO LET

UNFURNISHED, No. 4, BROADWOOD ROAD.
For particulars apply—
GEO. E. HALL BRUTON & CO., York Building, Hongkong. [1585]

TO LET

FURNISHED, No. 57, THE PEAK (No. 1, Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, hot and cold water, Drying Room, Billiard Room, Drawing Room, Dining Room and small Kitchen, also Large Garden.
Apply to—
HUMPHREY ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexander Buildings. 57

TO LET

SUITABLE FOR COAL STORAGE.
A VACANT PLOT of Land at YAMATON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD. [1617]

TO LET

A VACANT PLOT of Land, PAYS EAST.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [1585]

FOR SALE

58-100,000,000, No. 12, THE PEAK, 4-Bedroom House with Large Garden.
Apply—
LOVELY & CO., York Building. [1582]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

"E"

THE PREMIER SCOTCH



Distinctive in Favour.

Well Matured.

Mellow.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616

HONGKONG.

MARRIAGE.

STEPHEN HILL.—At All Saints' Church, Kowloon, on November 21st, by the Right Rev. Bishop Ross, SYDNEY, son of the late C. E. Stephens, Esq., and Mrs. Stephens of Kowloon, to Vera WALKER, daughter of Alfred Hill, Esq., of Kowloon.

DEATH.

MARSHALL.—At Peking, on November 21st, Mr. WILLIAM A. MARSHALL, Jr., of the China Medical Board.

London Office: 15, Des Voeux Road, C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 3RD, 1919.

KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The preliminary steps have been taken to bring into existence, in about the middle of January, a new organization, to be known as "The Kowloon Residents' Association," for the purpose of securing "the general betterment of conditions of residence in Kowloon and the adjacent Territories." This is an object which cannot fail to command general sympathy and support. Kowloon is already a very populous suburb, and its development is certain to be greatly accelerated when it becomes, as it must become in the near future, the terminus of railway lines traversing provinces in China which are rich in vegetable and mineral products. Yet, by reason of the fact that it is a corridor separated from the centre of commerce by a wide stretch of water, Kowloon in the past, has not received that amount of attention to which it is entitled. A casual visitor could not fail to be struck with the absence of tramways and any attempt at town-planning. There are, however, many other matters, such as water-supply, lighting, sanitation and protection of life and property, which closely affect the comfort and security of the community, and can only be criticised properly by those thoroughly familiar with the district. Therefore, the new Association, acting on the principle that "Heaven

helps those who help themselves," proposes to hold meetings periodically and discuss any improvements which its members may consider necessary, with a view to bringing them directly before the notice of the Government and of the Unofficial members of Council. It is also contemplated making representations to the Government in regard to the annual financial estimates for the Peninsula. In some respects, the programme of the new Association would appear to overlap that of the Constitutional Reform Association, but no friction is likely to arise, we think, on that account. Although the older body has actively identified itself with the Housing Problem and with the question of the re-admission of Germans to Hongkong, it has been mainly concerned with the promotion of the object for which, as its name implies, it was primarily formed. Its interest and membership being co-extensive with the Colony, it could not be expected, under the most favourable conditions, to give the same detailed and undivided attention to any one district as an organization whose aims are avowedly parochial. So far, therefore, there is no reason why the two Associations should not be regarded as complementary to, rather than as in conflict with, one another. There is still, however, the question of representation on the Legislative Council to be considered. In this connection, we are glad to find no trace of the intemperate and illogical language employed by some of the advocates of what may be termed "the separatist movement." Instead, we are told that the third of the four objects of the Association will be "to consider, and as may from time to time appear necessary, approach the Government with the view to obtaining adequate representation of these districts on the Legislature." This does not commit the Association, in advance, to anything, unless it be Constitutional reform. At present there are only six unofficial members of the Legislative Council—two Chinese and four Europeans—and, for the purposes of this argument, all but one may be excluded from consideration because they are already allocated to specified interests. The only exception is one of the two European members nominated by H.E. the Governor. At present, therefore, Kowloon's hope of obtaining "adequate representation" seems to be rather forlorn. Even if the circumstances were different, we cannot imagine that the Kowloon Residents' Association would be content with a representative in whose selection they had no voice and over whose actions they could exercise no control. It would scarcely harmonise with the democratic spirit which refuses to be satisfied with an official member, and, while welcoming the co-operation of all residents without distinction of any kind, refuses, presumably, to recognise "absentees" property-owners. As we have always contended, Constitutional reform is a necessary preliminary to many other reforms, and the Kowloon Association will be ill-advised if it takes any course, apparently dictated by self-interest, which may retard the introduction of this measure. Discussions and resolutions will be of little avail without the means of ensuring proper respect for them. While we are all agreed as to the need for a more democratic form of government, it is foolish to emphasise our differences over matters of secondary importance. These differences are differences of method rather than intention, and reason may be relied upon to remove them.

Mr. R. E. Bellis was amongst those who left the Colony yesterday on the s.s. Venezuela.

Dr. Lindsay Woods and Mr. R. E. Lindell were amongst those who left the Colony yesterday on the s.s. Korea Maru.

The Kowloon British School is holding a "Social Evening" at St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon, on Friday, December 5th, from 5.30 to 8 p.m.

The fourteenth issue of the Street Index of Hongkong has just been issued. It has been compiled by Mr. A. Chapman, F.S.I., the Government Assessor.

Meetings of protest are being held in Java on account of the high price of rice and it is suggested that the area under sugar-cane should be reduced.

The Chinese charged at the Magistracy on Monday, with marching an caravan from a Chinese young lady, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A lecture on "Golf" will be given by the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell at the Helena May Institute on Monday, Dec. 8th, at 8 p.m. The lecture is open to members and their men friends only.

A Chinese was produced at the Magistracy, yesterday, on a charge of embezzlement. Mr. D. H. Blake prosecuted, and Mr. E. L. Agassiz appeared for the defence. The case was remanded for a week.

It is understood that two of the Chinese merchants living in Kowloon have received threatening letters from an unknown source demanding money on pain of death. The Police are investigating the matter.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday morning, Mr. Justice Gompertz intimated that he accepted the explanation and apology of Mr. S. Greenfield, who was late in his attendance for the jury the previous afternoon.

Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. T. Tudor, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.N., late Commander-in-Chief, China Station, Lady Tudor, and Flag-Captain and Mrs. Fisher, left Yokohama on the s.s. China for San Francisco, on November 29th last.

The following cases of communicable disease were reported in the Colony during the week which ended on Saturday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 1 (1 death); diphtheria, 1; and enteric fever, 1. Four cases of diphtheria were reported on Sunday and Monday.

The Railway Board in Japan has approved of the scheme submitted on July 15th, 1917 by Japanese financiers for the construction of an underground railway in Tokio. The scheme, which is estimated to cost ¥25,000,000, received official sanction on November 17th.

Some time ago, the Corps Diplomatique at Peking approached the Peking Government with the request that the censorship hitherto enforced upon mail and telegrams be abolished. To this proposal an official reply was made by the Chinese Government on November 15th, that all restrictions should hereafter be abolished, regardless of nationality, whether Allied or enemy.

It is reported that three years hence, no women will be employed at night work in factories, or elsewhere in Japan. Both Mr. Kamada, the Japanese Government delegate, and Mr. Muto, the Japanese capitalists' delegate, have announced at the International Labour Conference at Washington, that it is their Government's intention to take this step in accordance with the Berne Conference.

Captain Robertson of the s.s. Foonshing, which arrived in port on Monday, from Java and Borneo, reports sighting a two-masted schooner on the high seas, with 60 persons on board. The vessel was without water or provisions, and was drifting in latitude 10deg. 30' North and longitude 121deg. 37' East, when first sighted. The Foonshing towed her to a point off S. Jose de Buenavista, five miles from Palawan Island, and then resumed her voyage to Hongkong, arriving here one day behind schedule. The people on the schooner were provided for by the Foonshing and were given sufficient provisions to last them until the vessel put into port at Palawan Island.

The Misses Aileen and Doris Woods, who have returned to the Colony after an absence of two years, are adding very considerably to the attraction of the tea dances at the Hongkong Hotel by giving some of the latest "song hits" during the intervals. After a one-step or a fox-trot to the accompaniment of the Jazz band, the Misses Woods take the floor and warble away a plaintive little ditty about "That dear old Mammy of mine" or a long-lost sweetheart or some kindred subject much to the amusement and enjoyment of the guests who are sipping their tea preparatory to another burst of exercise. The style of entertainment which the Misses Woods have adopted as their own is now too well known to need much description. They go dancing and strolling round the room distributing their favours with the strictest impartiality. A proffer of a kiss made by two lusty voices in the top of the stairs, at very close range and in a crowded room, is apt, at first, to prove a little embarrassing to a really nice young man. He is wonderful, however, how quickly he grows accustomed to the treatment and he is soon chuckling, wholeheartedly, at his next-door neighbour when "the chorus" is being sung. The Misses Woods have powerful voices; they sing in harmony and certainly dance gracefully. They will take part, again, at the tea dances in coming (Thursday).

GERMANY AT WAR AGAIN.

SIGNING OF THE BULGARIAN TREATY.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE DECISIONS.

SURRENDERED GERMAN FLEET TO BE DESTROYED.

COAL PROBLEM DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT.

BOLSHEVISM GAINING A HOLD IN ITALY.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SURRENDERED GERMAN FLEET.

SUPREME COUNCIL'S DECISIONS.

Paris, November 28th. The Supreme Council has agreed to the principle of breaking up the German warships held by the Allies with exceptions in favour of France and Italy, whose shipyards were compulsorily closed in wartime. Certain ships may be temporarily used before destruction.

The Council has not fixed the final allocation of the percentage and tonnage of the German warships among the different Powers, but has agreed that France and Italy shall each have a minimum of five light-cruisers and ten torpedo-boats.

Each Ally will have a big battleship and one torpedo-boat for experimental purposes. These units will be destroyed within a year after delivery.

WAR CRIMINALS.

MORE NOTES EXPECTED FROM GERMANY.

London, November 28th. The *France de Paris* says that it is expected that the Supreme Council will receive more Notes from the German Government in regard to the surrender of the Germans guilty of crimes in wartime and the settling of the German warships in the North Sea.

THE PEACE TREATY.

EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATION MAY BE POSTPONED.

London, November 28th. In a written reply to a question, the Premier states that the date of exchange of ratification of the Peace Treaty is still liable to postponement owing to the difficulty of completing arrangements with Germany in regard to the administration of the occupied territories.

GERMANY AT WAR AGAIN.

AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION.

Berlin, November 28th. Lettland and Germany are officially at war with each other.

MEXICO.

A RECRUDESCENCE OF CIVIL WAR.

New York, November 28th. A telegram from San Antonio states that fighting occurred in Mexico City between the Carranza and Obregon factions. It is reported that Carranza was killed.

AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT DECISION.

Washington, November 28th. The Government has decided to seize and work the bituminous mines whose owners will not co-operate in increasing production. Furthermore, the Government will protect the non-striking miners militarily. A 14 per cent. increase of wages will be enforced there.

EARLIER CABLES.

FEDERATION PRESIDENT'S PESSIMISM.

Washington, November 28th. It is announced that the Cabinet's basis of the settlement of the coal strike is a wage advance of 14 per cent. to all mine-workers. Government control of prices and no present increase in prices. The acting President of the Miners' Federation declares that the miners will not accept the offer.

BOTH PARTIES REFUSE TO MAKE CONCESSIONS.

Washington, November 28th. Negotiations for the settlement of the coal strike have been broken off. The miners rejecting the owners' proposal to accept the Fuel Controller's suggestion for an increase of wages of 14 per cent.

The owners ignored the Secretary of Labour's proposal for an increase of 31 per cent. The wage committees of the miners and mine-owners have adjourned indefinitely.

LATEST CABLES.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

THE FIRST DIRECTOR GENERAL.

Washington, November 28th. The French Moderate Labourite, M. Albert Thomas, has been appointed first Director-General of the International Labour Conference.

Mr. Arthur Fontaine becomes permanent Chairman of the governing body of the Conference.

PROHIBITION AND REGULATION OF CHILD LABOUR.

Washington, November 28th. The International Labour Conference has adopted a report recommending special consideration for those countries not industrially developed in the establishment of an eight hour day; it also adopted an agreement regarding the prohibition and regulation of child labour.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW.

Washington, November 28th. The International Labour Conference discussed the report of the Committee on Unemployment.

An amendment, by Mr. Gemmill, representing South Africa, limiting the representation of European States on the Migration Commission to one-half of the membership, was adopted after a bitter debate.

Mr. Crawford, also representing South Africa, pointed out the opposing economic interests of the Old World with a teeming population and shortage of raw material and the New World with abundance of raw materials and shortage of population; and declared that the New World must be shown greater consideration. The impression must not be given that Europe was seeking only its own selfish interest or trying to take advantage of the Conference to perpetuate its dominance of world industries.

M. Jouhaux, representing France, supported the amendment, because, he said, France expected soon to become a country receiving immigration, and he protested against the statement that Europe was seeking to exploit the New World.

A motion referring all draft conventions to the International Labour Office was defeated by 41 votes to 33.

Another motion referring the question of unemployment to the Council of the League of Nations for solution was negatived by 42 votes to 40.

A Swiss amendment referring to the Governing Body the draft convention for the reciprocal treatment of foreign workers was also negatived by 47 votes to 38.

A Canadian delegate, replying to the Italian suggestion that the Conference was dominated by national spirit instead of an international spirit, contended that any attempt to interfere with such international affairs would be disastrous.

The recommendation that each State should establish an effective system of unemployment insurance was adopted.

LATEST CABLES.

BY-ELECTIONS AT HOME.

MR. ESMOND HARMSWORTH RETURNED BY TRAIN.

London, November 28th. The following is the result of the by-election at Thanet:

The Hon. Esmond Harmsworth, Coalition Unionist.

ist 9,711

Mr. West 7,058

Coalition majority 2,653

[The total number of votes in the constituency is 26,943. At the last election, a Coalition Unionist was returned unopposed. The Hon. Esmond Harmsworth is the son of Lord Rothermere.]

VICTORY FOR COALITION UNIONISTS AT PLYMOUTH.

London, November 28th. In the by-election at Plymouth, the Coalition candidate was returned, the result being as follows:

Unionist 14,495

Mr. W. T. Giff, Labour 9,282

Mr. Isaac Foot, Liberal 4,134

[In the last election, the Coalition candidate was returned by a majority of 9,125, as compared with 5,908 on this occasion, against Labour, and a majority of 2,316, as compared with 10,266, in the by-election, against the Liberal. The total voting power is 21,817.]

REDUCED COALITION MAJORITY AT SOUTH CROYDON.

The result of the by-election at South Croydon is as follows:

Sir James Smith, Coalition 11,777

Mr. Houlston, Liberal 9,573

Coalition Majority 2,204

[The number of electors in the constituency is 45,118. At the last election, the Coalition Majority was 10,807.]

LATEST CABLES.

BRITAIN'S COAL INDUSTRY.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, November 28th. In the House of Commons, opening the coal debate, the Rt. Hon. W. Bruce moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into coal control and the position of the coal industry in regard to selling prices, profits, cost of production, and output.

He complained that the Government refused to co-operate with the miners, who were driven to despair at the blunders of the Coal Department. The coal industry was getting into a state of chaos.

He attributed the shortage of output to lack of development by owners, and lack of transport.

EARLIER CABLES.

The miners' solution was nationalisation, but the miners were prepared to co-operate in any system to secure larger production.

Replying, Sir Auckland Geddes said that the suggested Committee was undesirable because it would not be an expert one. The Government had nothing to conceal, but objected to a Committee because they wanted to get on with the job.

He defended the accuracy of the estimates, upon which the price of coal had been increased. He said that between the middle of July and the end of October, 8,300,000 tons had been exported.

This increase could not have been foreseen. It was due to the unexpected increase in output at the export pits. Moreover, export prices had increased enormously. This was due to the fact that the world shortage and the fact that the clamouring nations had been ready to pay any price.

Moreover, large surpluses became available for export on account of the shortage in the cost-wise shipping. The Government was controlling the situation, and the main cause of the shortage was outside this country.

In October, the industry showed a deficit of £2,000,000. The small proportion of the coal which was being exported was making tremendous profits. A large proportion was being used inland, making the loss.

It was anticipated that the above deficit would be paid off in December, and there would be a profit of £17,000,000 at the end of the financial year.

This estimated surplus was being used to reduce domestic prices.

He defended this policy on the ground that the money could not be devoted to better object than reducing the cost of living, because a further increase in the price of coal would have the effect of perpetuating a vicious circle of increasing cost and rising wages, which, if continued, would strangle the industry in the country. The Government had requested impartial accountants to examine the Government July coal estimates and report upon the data on which the domestic reduction had been based.

The investigation would be published if the House was then satisfied, the Government would be ready to consider the question of further examination.

Referring to the resignation, yesterday, of the miners' representatives on the Advisory Committee, on the ground of their not being consulted, Sir Auckland Geddes said that he had thought it undesirable to consult them recently, but that he was prepared to co-operate in the future in which Mr. Bruce had just spoken, the Government would welcome assistance.

Later, the Rt. Hon. W. Bruce's motion was defeated by 254 votes to 59.

EFFECT ON COST OF ELECTRICITY AND GAS.

London, November 28th. In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Bridgeman stated that adjustments in the price of domestic electricity and gas would be made in consequence of the reduction in the price of coal.

BOLSHEVISM IN ITALY.

FORTHCOMING ANTI-MONARCHICAL DEMONSTRATION.

Rome, November 28th. After a two days' discussion, the Executive of the Socialist Party has passed a resolution defining the Socialist policy in the elections as an act of complete solidarity with the Russian Soviet Republic and an order to the Government to recognize the Soviet.

The Executive will insist that the Socialist group which will participate in the opening of Parliament shall make an anti-monarchical demonstration.

AIRMEN BOMB MAHSUD CAPITAL.

TRIBESMEN ACCEPT BRITISH TERMS.

London, November 28th. In the bombing of Kanjguram, the capital of the Mahsuds, on November 18th, there were terrible explosions and the buildings were blown down to dust. The whole town was aflame when the airmen finished.

The airmen also used their machine-guns and thousands of rounds were fired. The enemy casualties were heavy.

A Waziri *Jirga*, was held on November 19th, outside the fort when representatives of six tribes unreservedly accepted the British terms.

A section of the turbulent Maddakbel tribe who held aloof will be punished if they do not submit to-morrow.

INVENTION OF THE TANK.

ROYAL COMMISSION'S AWARDS.

London, November 27th. The Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors has presented its report regarding the various claims.

In respect to Tanks, the report records that it was primarily due to the receptivity, courage, and driving force of Mr. Winston Churchill that the general idea was put into practice.

The report attributes the principal credit of designing and the production of the Tank to Sir William Tritton and Major Wilson to whom £15,000 has been jointly awarded. Major-General Swinton has been awarded £1,000 and the report recognizes the still greater value of his work in the privacy of the use of the Tank for which a pecuniary reward is inappropriate. Another claimant has been awarded £1,000 also, and two more £500 each. Some claimants were disqualified because their investigations were within the scope of their duties.

Sir E. H. W. Tennyson D'Eyncourt (Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty) has awarded £1,000.

The Commission exceedingly regrets being unable to recommend an award to the Australian, Mr. Demole, who is entitled to the greatest credit for producing the practical shape in 1912. It was a most brilliant invention which anticipated and surpassed in some respects that actually utilized in 1915, but which was put aside because the Government for its use had then not arisen. The Commission, however, was bound to adhere to the general rule requiring a causal connection between making an invention and the Government's use of any similar invention.

DELAYS TO CABLES.

PRIME MINISTER'S ASSURANCE.

London, November 28th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George referred to the extreme delay in all cables from the Middle East and from the Eastern main cables which, however, had been referred to the fact that even fourteen days often elapse before the public is informed of events of the utmost importance, and asked if the Departments concerned will be, therefore, instructed to issue, for public information, the official messages which they receive promptly owing to preference in sending.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that the delay was caused by the faults in the Eastern main cables which, however, had now been rectified and the situation was becoming normal and, also, by accumulated arrears which they were working off. The various departments would continue to do all that was possible to facilitate an early issue of the news to the public.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN EUROPE.

PROPOSAL OF LARGE INTERNATIONAL CREDIT.

London, November 27th. In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government was fully conscious of the seriousness of the economic situation in Central Europe, and the Supreme Council was doing all that was possible to alleviate it, but it had been decided that only a comprehensive arrangement for a large international credit would be adequate. This involved the participation of the United States, who had been urged accordingly.

THE WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

BEING TURNED INTO RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION FACTORY.

London, November 28th. The Premier, speaking at Woolwich, intimated that in view of the world shortage of railway rolling-stock, the arsenal would be made a great locomotive centre. He stated that orders were already in hand for the construction of 1,000 locomotives and 4,000 railway wagons.

EGYPT.

A BRITISH OFFICER KILLED.

Cairo, November 24th. Four revolver attempts have been made on British officers since November 20th. One, Captain Cohen of the Labour Corps, was killed. Students are again striking. Four members of the Local Committee were released to-day, and have gone to their villages.

FRENCH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

ATTITUDE OF CONSERVATIVE ELEMENTS.

Paris, November 28th. The Municipal Elections take place on November 30th. The French papers advise people not to abstain from polling, this being especially the case with regard to the Conservative elements.

NEW ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

TO REPRESENT COUNTRY IN LEAGUE COUNCIL.

Rome, November 27th. It is definitely announced that the King opens Parliament on December 1st. The appointment of Signor Scialoja as Foreign Minister in succession to Signor Tittoni is gazetted. Signor Scialoja is also to represent Italy in the Council of the League of Nations.

GERMAN TROOPS IN NEW POLAND.

POLISH GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL TO ALLIES.

London, November 27th. The Polish Government has sent a Note to the Allies asking them to prevent the Germans sending to those districts to be handed over to Poland the troops withdrawn from the Baltic States.

It is reported that detachments of the Iron Division have already arrived in those districts, and it is feared that this is a prelude to another comedy of alleged disobedience of the formal orders of the Berlin Government similar to that played in the Baltic States.

DENIKIN'S SUCCESS.

BOLSHEVISTS DRIVEN BACK FIFTY MILES.

London, November 27th. It is semi-officially stated that the Bolshevists have been driven back by Denikin's forces to a maximum depth of fifty miles, along most of the front.

During last September, the Bolshevists sent 350,000 men and 1,000 guns against Denikin, who probably forced the retreat farther, but important forces which may redress the balance will be available for him owing to events in the Ukraine, where a defection of 15,000 Galician troops made Petlura's position desperate, while the capture of Makhno's brigades by the Denikinists is imminent. This means the removal of the danger to Denikin's lines of supply, which caused a diversion of troops from the anti-Bolshevist front.

BULGARIA'S SURRENDER.

DELEGATE SIGNS TREATY IN PARIS SUBURB.

Paris, November 27th. M. Stamboulinski, the head of the Bulgarian Delegation, has signed the Bulgarian Treaty.

Later, M. Stamboulinski was the sole signatory on behalf of Bulgaria. He was seated at a side table, opposite M. Venizelos. When Stamboulinski signed, the Greek delegate remarked, "We have been waiting twelve hundred years for this."

The Treaty was signed in the suburb of Neuilly. The Bulgarian delegates are said to have regarded the selection of Neuilly as a slight, but the Bulgarians stayed at Neuilly. Moreover, as treaties have already been signed at Versailles and St. Germain, there was a diplomatic reason why the Bulgarian Treaty should bear a fresh name.

The document was signed, as hitherto, by the Allied and Associated Powers, alphabetically.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth and Sir Eyre Crowe signed on behalf of Britain. Sir George Perley for Canada, Mr. A. Fisher for Australia, Mr. Blankenship for South Africa, and Sir Eyre Crowe also signed for India.

Just before the ceremony began, the Plenipotentiaries met on the staircase, a bridal party entering another room, and after the signature, the Mayor of Neuilly left to perform the marriage ceremony of the waiting couple.

The Treaty provides for the surrender of Thrace by Bulgaria, the cession of men and territory within the bend of the Strumitsa, and a belt of territory in the Serbian frontier in the north-west. Also the reduction of the army to twenty thousand, and the payment of two milliards as reparation.

RUMANIA GIVEN A WEEK'S EXTENSION.

Paris, November 26th. A *Havas* message states:

Rumania will be given a special week's delay for the signing. To-morrow, also, the Yugo-Slavs will sign the Treaty at Saint Germain.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."] STRAITS EXCHANGE AND INDIA.

SINGAPORE, December 1st. It is announced that money orders payable in India and Ceylon will be issued at the rate "hundred rupees equal hundred dollars." This is expected to have a most serious effect upon the recruiting of Indian labour for Malaya.

AVIATORS EXPECTED AT SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE, December 1st. Captain Ross Smith and M. Poulet are arriving at Bangkok this afternoon and are expected here to-morrow.

SINGAPORE, December 2nd. Captain Ross Smith arrived at Bangkok at one o'clock yesterday, flying from Rangoon in five hours. He is due in Singapore to-morrow.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.] A FRENCH DIPLOMATIST'S MARRIAGE.

London, November 28th. The French Courts have granted a French diplomatist an annulment of his marriage with an American actress whom he met in Shanghai.

The pair, whose names are not given, were married in Mongolia by a Belgian missionary.

French law requires that a Frenchman marrying abroad must have the ceremony performed according to the usages of the country in which it is carried out, and the usages in Mongolia are capture on horseback, or purchase, neither of which was followed.

PRISONERS-OF-WAR IN SIBERIA.

Paris, November 28th. A *Havas* message states:

The International Red Cross Committee of Geneva has sent a telegram to the Emperor of Japan thanking the Japanese people for their work in favour of prisoners-of-war in Eastern Siberia and begging him to take under his care the prisoners in Central and Western Siberia who are in great distress.

CANTON NEWS.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

December 2nd. A number of members of the Provincial Assembly have suggested the election of a Civil Governor to fill the vacant position as they are not satisfied with the acting Civil Governor, Chang Kam-fong. Commander Shum Hung-ying, the Defence Commissioner of Kiangchow, is mentioned as the only candidate who has come forward for election.

It is reported that the salt merchants have protested to the Superintendent of the Salt Revenue Bureau against his action in buying a large quantity of foreign salt owing to the shortage of the native commodity. The merchants state that the purchase of the foreign salt is illegal. The authorities upheld the merchants. A number of Magistrates have been appointed to the districts where salt is produced and changes in the Salt Bureau are imminent.

THE KWANGTUNG TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The Kwangtung Tramway Company has been registered in the Board of Communications of the Military Government. In accordance with the agreement made by the company with the Municipal Council the tramway will be open to traffic before January 1st of the 10th year of the Chinese Republic or in 1921. The Company has recently arranged with the Municipal Council to have all the new roads in the city completed before June of next year, or the Company will disclaim all responsibility for delay in opening the tramway. The company proposes to construct first the tramway leading from the band into the city, and then to open the route from the inner part of the city to the northern districts. The main works and the head office of the company are to be established at the Tang Chun Maloo, the main road on the east part of the city, and the machinery and installation which the company has purchased in America are expected to arrive in Canton shortly.

In addition to the others, two more new roads are to be built in connection with the road improvement scheme. One of these is the Chung Hui Road which leads from the Chung Hui Road at the band to the other new roads in the inner part of the city, and the other is the Tung Shan Road which leads from the East Gate to Canton. They will be 80 and 60 feet wide respectively and will be ready for traffic within three months.

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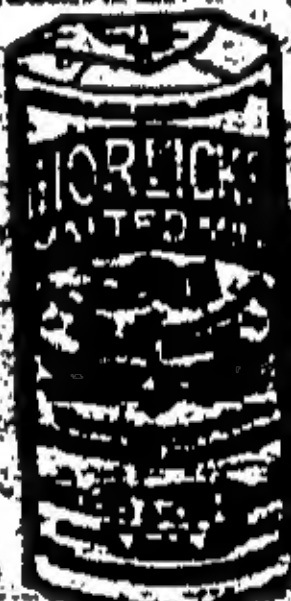
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PERILS OF THE ATOM

A FORCE WHICH MAY WRECK THE WORLD

Sir Oliver Lodge's prediction that the day is coming when men will discover how to use atomic energy (the tremendous force which is locked up in the particles of all substances), and thus secure possession of an inexhaustible source of power, is attracting the attention of imaginative writers throughout America. Nothing that H. G. Wells put into his earlier books surpasses in detail the prophecies now being hazarded as to what will happen to the world when atomic energy passes under the control of the human race.

Pages are being printed by the newspapers showing the capacity of a point of atomic energy to lift a new world, say, a city, and revealing other potentialities which leave the reader gasping. And the world's troubles are being depicted as long hours of labour, say the disciples of atomic energy, will disappear once this new force is harnessed and put into the keeping of man. It is estimated by one expert that when atomic energy is put to work, man himself will be able to get through his life with no more than a few minutes' average labour per day.

But, at this point, horrified objectors are arising to point out that if this be true man will then see his faculties disappear through lack of use, and will change into a creature of sloth, without use to the globe he inhabits. When that time comes, says one ruthless evolutionist, man will follow the invincible law of life as this planet has always known it, and will become extinguished. As the great prehistoric animals became extinct, so man's own too easy dominance of nature will be his undoing, insist these pessimistic critics.

They declare that if man's labour is reduced to no more than a few minutes per day, Bolshevism will arise to assert that those few minutes are forced on them by capitalistic conspiracies.

Instead of anarchistic societies, there will arise societies of atomic energy, say the logicians, and instead of storing bombs to blow up a few capitalists, it is inevitable that some boldheads will release enough energy to destroy the whole planet, thus bringing the human race to an end.

PREPARE THE WAY

The only way to prevent this final outcome of placing such enormous mechanical power in the hands of mankind, declare the newspaper scientists, is to prepare the way beforehand. Man-kind, as at present developed, has not reached the point of intellectual evolution where he can be trusted with more destructive agents than he already has. It is not yet possible for any nation or any group of individuals to destroy the world. They can destroy nations, and destroy civilisation, but there will be always something left to stand on and to start all over again.

But, when a full supply of atomic energy comes to hand, a few pulls of a wrong lever or the pressing of an electric button could split the world physically into planetary dust, falling through space, without a trace of its former being.

Other commentators are using this possibility of catastrophe for the human race as a text to preach that humanity cannot afford to let labour become too easy. The reason for human life, say these critics, is to work. Without work in sufficient quantity to make the worker feel a considerable effort, man has always in every condition of life, as we know it, degenerated.

There have been enough worriers classes from the days of Adam and Eve for the law to be recognised as invariable. Such being the case, the question is put whether Governments should not make it illegal for scientists to search for a way to control atomic energy until the time comes when mankind has become capable of a full measure of self-discipline.

MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES

THE NEW CERTIFICATE

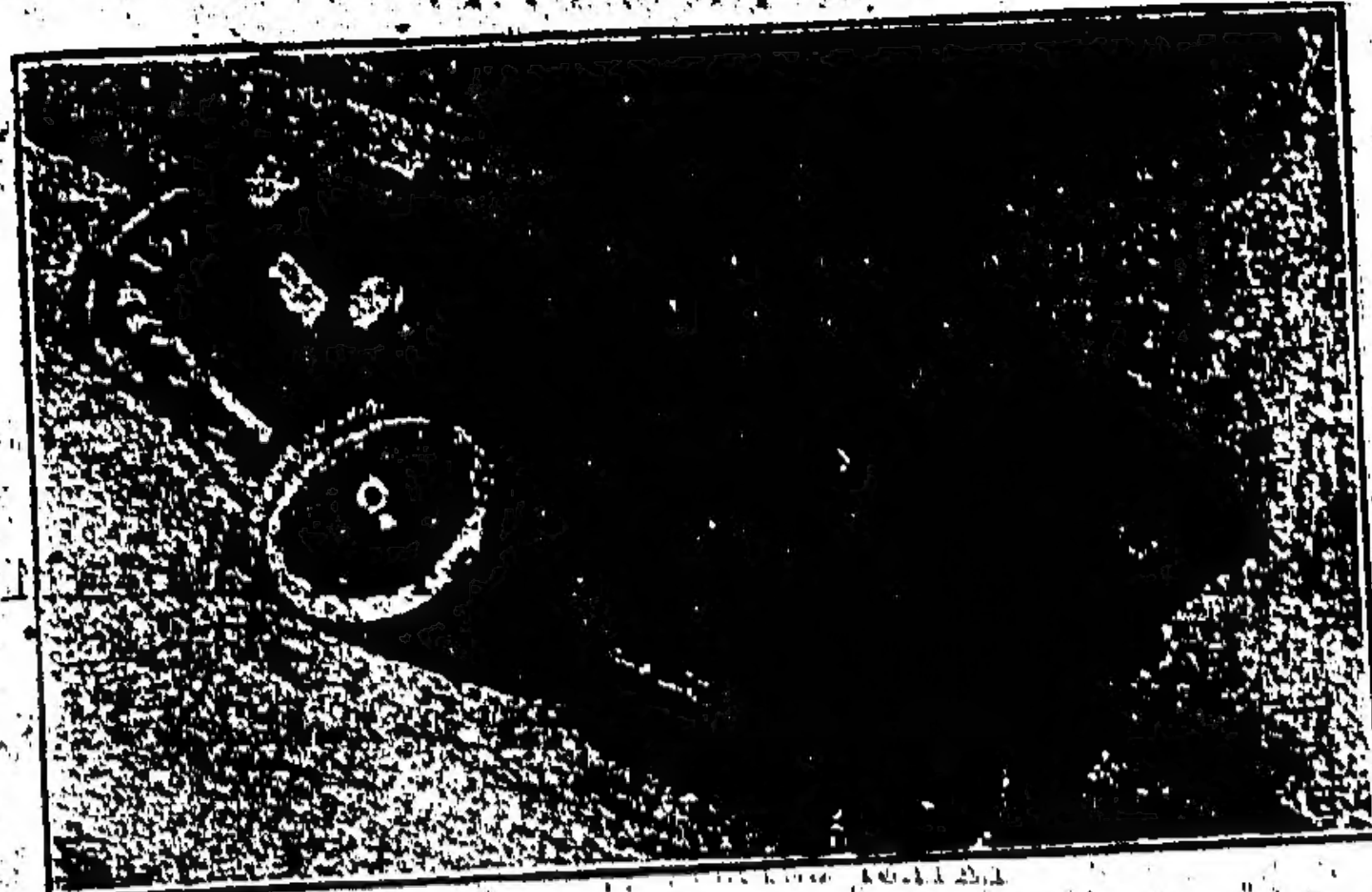
The special certificates, which Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons on July 28th, were to be given to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who had been mentioned in dispatches for services in the field during the war, and are now being issued.

The certificate, which is on white cardstock, measures 8 1/2 in. length by 4 1/2 in. depth. The inscription, which is printed in black in script lettering, is headed by the Royal Arms, and gives the following particulars:—The War of 1914-1918, Unit, number, rank, and name. Mentioned in a dispatch from the G.O.C. H.Q. O.W.O. [Name], dated the 28th November 1918, for gallant and distinguished services in the field. I have it to certify that the King, to record His Majesty's high appreciation of the services rendered by Winston S. Churchill, Secretary of State for War.

And with the certificate states that the names are not being prepared for the date of award, and that the names of those who are entitled to the certificate will be forwarded to the source. No further application is necessary.

Mr. Churchill, in his statement in the House, said that the certificates might not be issued for some months, owing to the delay in the printing of the names, but that he was anxious to get the certificates issued as soon as possible.

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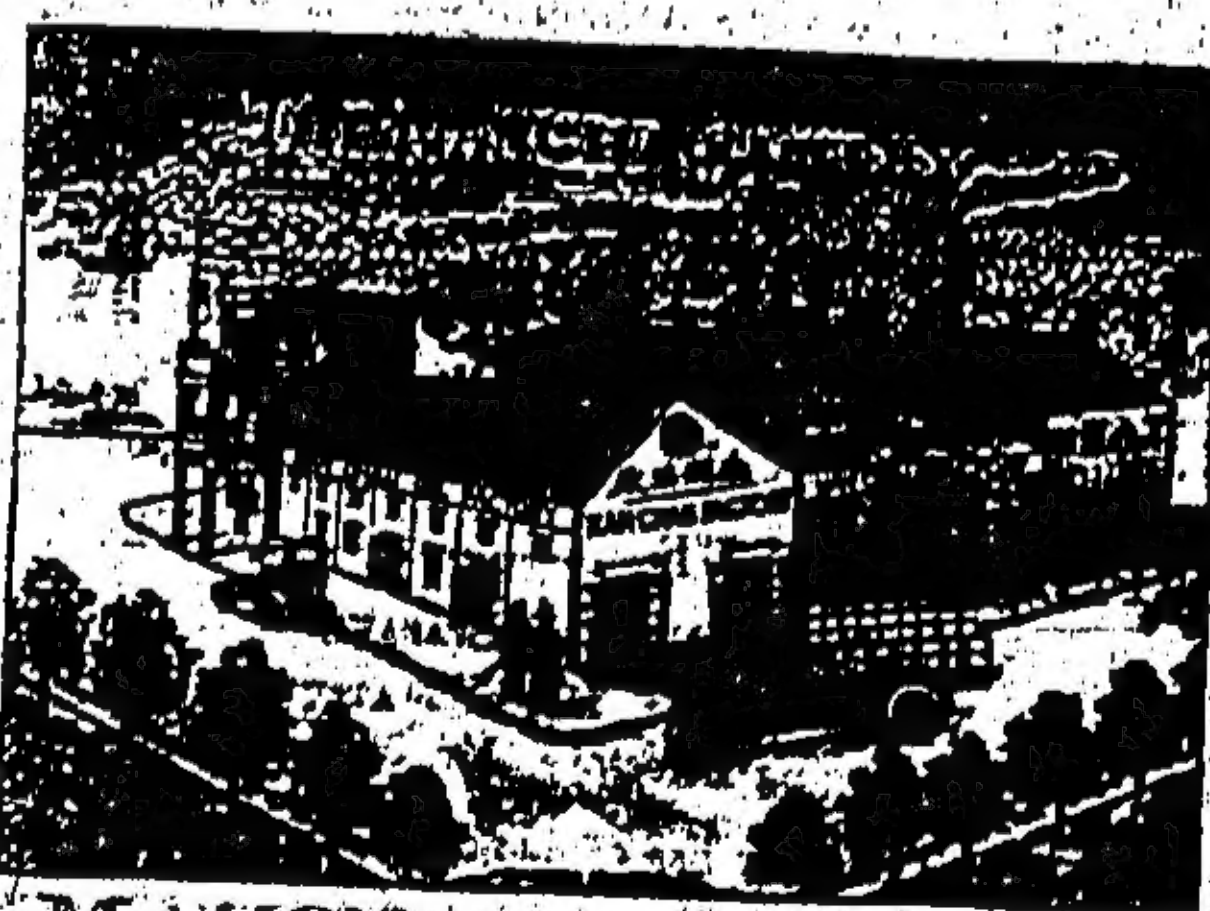
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BRITISH TRADERS

REGAINING LOST GROUND.

Outsiders will never know or even commence to realize the enormous burdens that the British Empire and her industries had to bear during the last five years. Some firms have had to entirely cease their production of goods required by a peaceful world and devote all their time, energies and machinery to war needs. Consequently, people outside of Great Britain have almost come to believe that British foreign trade was on the decline, if not already wiped off the map.

Such is not the case, however, says a writer in the *Pan Pacific*. The friends of Britain need not fear for her laurels, and her trade rivals will soon commence to worry. British manufacturers are wide awake, and people will soon find British peace industry rising like the Phoenix from the fire with renewed vigour and strength. Prices will never return to what they were before the war, but now, at least, quality will be the predominant feature of British goods.

In this after-the-war scramble to regain their old territories, British manufacturers are resorting to many devices—none of them spectacular, but most of them efficient. In some parts of the world, Canada, for instance, one will have noticed the advent of a new selling organization—the British Manufacturers' Corporation, Limited. Primarily, it is an organization to foster the sale of, and sell British products; but it is unique in this, it does not confine itself to British goods. It is an organization, set upon its feet by British firms interested in engineering products, to make a profit. It is strictly business from the word 'go'. Essentially it cannot sell goods in competition with its own principals' manufacturers. In that regard the corporation uses every endeavour to place the goods of its principals in every market, and push their sale.

But these lines are limited to the goods manufactured by about twenty of the largest engineering firms in the Old Country and Canada, and it, for instance, the representatives of the corporation in their endeavour to sell these products, find a sale for other engineering products not handled by their principals. They are authorized to go after the business and earn an independent profit for the corporation. For instance, should a corporation salesman in Canada run across an inquiry for an article not handled by the firm exclusively, he will, if he considers it worth while, immediately get in touch with the corporation's nearest office, and the officials there will leave no stone unturned to land the business.

TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

PROSPECTS OF SERVICE.

Paris, November 10th.

"We will have Transatlantic wireless telephony before we have Transatlantic telephone cable lines," said Mr. C. G. Dubois, President of the Western Electric Company who is here inspecting the Western Electric-French factory, which manufactures much of the apparatus for the French telephone system.

Mr. Dubois said: "One can telephone 3,000 miles between New York and San Francisco because on land wires you can have all necessary loading coils, and repeaters and other apparatus and stations every few miles. But with an Atlantic telephone cable you would have either to dispense with that or incorporate these necessary accessories in the cable. There is such a weak current in the cable, I have heard it estimated that a Transatlantic Telephone cable would have to be a huge copper affair bigger than a man's body, without counting the outside covering and loading coils and repeaters would have to be laid with the cable. Another thing is that there is not enough support for a Transatlantic telephone. There is not as much telephone business between Chicago and San Francisco as had been expected. With the perfection and speeding up of telegraphy people would not pay the tremendously high rates that telephones would cost across the Atlantic. It is expected that a Transatlantic telephone between France and England will be improved soon. The wires are now open to the public but it is very difficult to hold a conversation. European countries like England, France, Italy and Belgium keep their telephones as a government monopoly and, owing to the tremendous debts they have incurred during the war, they are unable to make the improvements they would have made if the war had not occurred. France, for instance, has begun to overhaul her telephone system and finds that her expenditure would amount to millions for all kinds of equipment. This work, however, must be held up because there are other more pressing needs for money. The same is true as regards Belgium and Italy."

IS TOBACCO A POISON?

The figures of the national tobacco bills for 1917 and 1918 have been issued by the British Anti-Tobacco and Anti-Narcotics League.

The figures for 1918 in every case show a considerable increase in consumption over the previous year. The actual amount of tobacco used in Great Britain during 1918 was 12,832,100 pounds more than in 1917, an increase of 3.22 per cent. The total expenditure for the two years was £242,490,000.

Attention is drawn to the effects of tobacco smoking on women and to its bearing on the rearing of a race of healthy children. Dr. Tidwell, of Torquay, has provided figures which show that in the cases where parents are non-smokers, there is an increased birth-rate, an excess of children, and a lower mortality among their children. He concludes, therefore, that tobacco is a racial poison, and especially harmful to women.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

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Distributors for

COLE DODGE & OLDSMOBILE Cars,
FEDERAL Trucks—FISK Tires,
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ARROW, BRENNAN, JACOBSEN, MEITZ,
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SEVERIN Marine engines.

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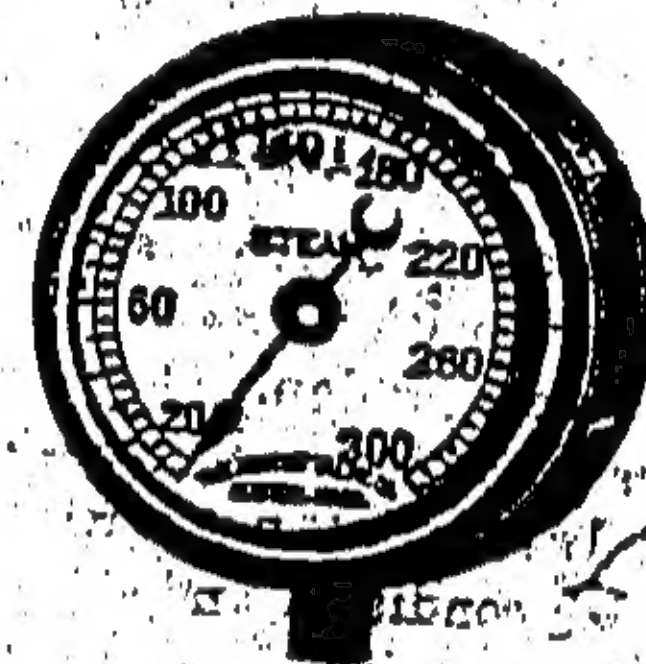
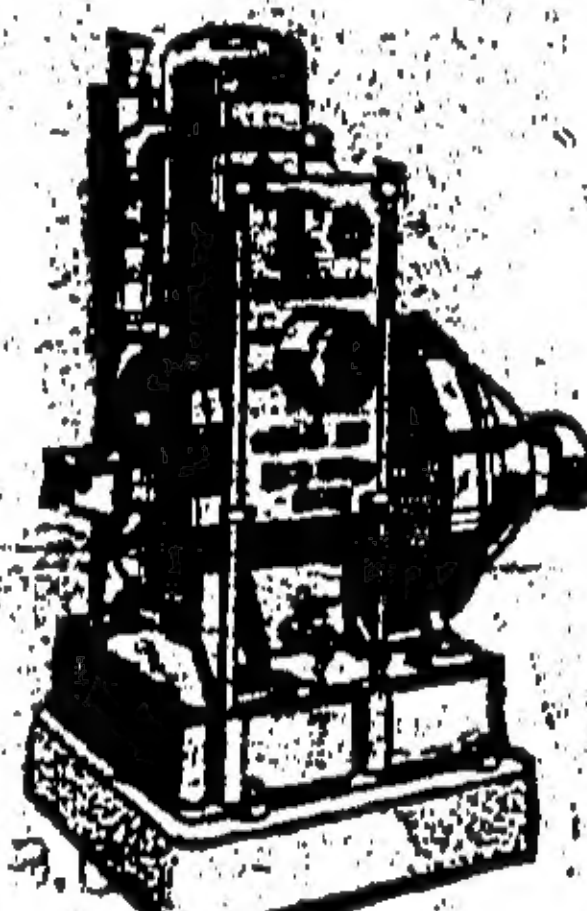
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Pressure Gauges

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Battan chairs are better than wood because they are neater, more graceful, durable, comfortable and light and stand greater shock.

Our battan chairs are the best that can be made. Our prices are right. Our service will please you.

Once we get you as a customer we will keep you.

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Top Floor,

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Telephone No. 1332.

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATIONS

DE LECLERC'S PILLS FOR BILIOUSNESS, LIVER & KIDNEY AFFECTIONS.

These pills are the most important remedy for Biliousness, Liver & Kidney Affections, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, etc. They are the only pills that can be taken by the most delicate and the most robust.

S.S. "VICTORIA"

will be despatched

For MANILA, SANDARAN, THURSDAY

DAY ISLAND AND AUSTRALIAN

PORTS

hence on or about December 5th.

This steamer has magnificent first class accommodation and is fitted with wireless.

Freight and passage apply to the Company's Office, No. 225, Des Vœux Road, Central, 1st floor (Wing-On Co., Ltd.'s building).

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, Nov. 25th, 1919. [1573]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF NEWCASTLE"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and extra Hazardous Godowns of Holsa Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th November will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th December, 1919, or they will not be recognized.

All Broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays & Fridays between the hours of 10 A.M. and Noon, within the free storage period.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LTD. General Agents.

Hongkong, November 23rd, 1919. [1563]

GLEN LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENARF"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Dec. 3rd, 1919, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Dec. 3rd, 1919, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, November 28th, 1919. [1577]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "DOYLESTOWN" VOY. I-E.

FROM COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignee's risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Dec. 3rd at 10 A.M. and Dec. 4th at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Dec. 4th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, As Operators, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD, Hongkong, November 27th, 1919. [1580]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "VENEZUELA" VOY. 14-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignee's risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Dec. 4th, at 10 A.M. and Dec. 5th, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Dec. 5th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, November 24th, 1919. [1580]

THE FRENCH REMEDY

DE LECLERC'S PILLS FOR BILIOUSNESS, LIVER & KIDNEY AFFECTIONS.

These pills are the most important remedy for Biliousness, Liver & Kidney Affections, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, etc. They are the only pills that can be taken by the most delicate and the most robust.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

December 1st.
Alcorne, Chinese str., 308 tons, Capt. Leung Hing, from Pakhoi and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Chiat On & Co.
Perle, British str., 2,711 tons, Capt. Leach, from Malta and Singapore, with a general cargo.—Dodwell & Co.
Shunshing, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. Place, from K. C. Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—Po On & Co.
 December 2nd.
E. Sang, British str., 1,127 tons, Capt. Polkynhorn, from Wuhu, with a cargo of rice.—J. M. & Co.
Kwongke, Chinese str., 1,488 tons, Capt. Sangster, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Satanta, British str., 3,354 tons, Capt. Trotter, from Shanghai.—Standard Oil Co.
Soshi Maru, Japanese str., 1,005 tons, Capt. Harada, from Canton, with a general cargo.—S. K.
Sui Sang, from Passaruran, with a cargo of sugar.—W. F. S. S. S.
Takao Maru, Japanese str., 858 tons, Capt. Kanazawa, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal.—M. B. K.
Tokushima Maru, Japanese str., 3,703 tons, Capt. Okuno, from New York and Manila, with a general cargo.—N. Y. K.
Tuyen Maru, Japanese str., 2,175 tons, Capt. Shimazaki, from Sandakan, with a general cargo.—O. S. K.

CLEARANCES.

December 1st.
Hunirung, for Soerabaya.
Kailung, for Haiphong.
 December 2nd.
Arratoon, for Kobe.
Chongra, for Calcutta.
Doylston, for Canton.
E. Sang, for Fuchow.
Hui Ching, for Keelung.
Kwan Sang, for Calcutta.
Shantung, for Shanghai.
Shinyo Maru, for Bombay.
Shun Shing, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Shuncheung, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Taishan, for Shanghai.
Takao Maru, for Hongay.
Tama Maru, for Bombay.
Tuyen Maru, for Moji.

PASSENGERS.

Per s.s. *Korea Maru*, on December 2nd.—Miss L. Aldrich, Mr. N. Ajano, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bailey, Mr. T. I. Brownlee, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cookson, Miss Clark, Mr. T. M. Cramer, Capt. L. B. Cane, Mr. A. Dilekian, Mr. R. H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ebes, Dr. H. Fowler, Miss H. Fabello, Dr. and Mrs. J. Fabello, Mr. A. Jost, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Jemo, Mr. Klauver, Mr. R. E. Lindsell, Miss J. Lawney, Miss M. McFadden, Miss Mosher, Mr. and Mrs. McGenical, Count M. Soyeshima, Mrs. M. L. Smith, Mrs. Scherer, Mr. and Mrs. Valdey, Dr. Lindsay Woods, Mr. E. C. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Wayers, Mr. J. F. Allan, Mr. E. L. Fernandez, Mr. F. X. Garcia, Mr. E. Gilmount, Mr. M. D. Galvez, Mr. and Mrs. Rozario.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKINI	JAPAN	5th Dec.	JAVA
TJILATJAP	JAVA	15th Dec.	BALIKPAPAN

*Wireless Telegraphy.
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
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For SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and TRIESTES.S. "PERSIA"
S.S. "AFRICA"For freight or passage apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents. 1113

FOR NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "ARABIAN PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL about
End of December.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents. 1117

Per s.s. *Venezuela*, on December 2nd.—Mr. A. Ambrosio, Mr. C. Ambrosio, Mr. B. A. Anderson, Mr. R. E. Bellios, Mr. S. B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Chamberlain, Mr. W. B. Coonce, Mr. F. de Gruyter, Mr. J. Gonzalez, Mr. J. Hass, Mr. W. L. Harper, Mrs. G. E. Heath, Mrs. B. O. Hawkes, Mr. M. Imati, Mrs. J. E. King, Mr. A. M. Monkel, Mr. F. O'Brien, Mr. J. Oppenheim, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Patterson, Mr. M. A. Petersen, Mr. A. Robertson, Mrs. Wm. Pettigrew, Mrs. F. C. Roberts, Mrs. F. H. Stahl, Miss D. M. Stahl, Mr. L. D. Stone, Mr. E. A. Steiger, Mr. K. Solis, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Sam, Mrs. K. T. Thompson, Mr. F. J. Tow, Miss M. F. Vidauraga, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Wiley, Mrs. E. N. Wing and daughter, Rev. and Mrs. Huie Kiu, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Mason and Mr. J. Mark.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Fingchow* left Shanghai on November 29th, and is due here to-day. The s.s. *Tamba Maru* (European line) left Shanghai for this port on Dec. 1st, and is expected here to-morrow.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 2nd, at 12.15.—No return from Vladivostok, Japan or Indo-China. Pressure has increased slightly at Weihaiwei. Changes at other reporting stations are small.

The anti-cyclone appears to be central to the north of the lower Yangtze Valley. Fresh breeze may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.35 inch. Total since January 1st, 75.50 inches, against an average of 81.90 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, strong overcast, some drizzle (2 mist).
Fernosa Channel	No. 1.
South Coast of China between the same at Hongkong and Lamouche	No. 1.
South Coast of China between the same at Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

OWN HOUSE-FED POULTRY

We are now able to supply our customers with own fed poultry and to meet all demands.

Our present stock consists of specially selected birds which are in prime condition and should give every satisfaction.

FRANKFURTER SAUSAGES

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALITY
TRY THEM

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. 59

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.
FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Saturday, 13th Dec., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Wednesday, 21st Jan., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 5th Dec., at Noon.
MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 19th Dec., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Middle of Jan.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, SAN Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA MARU ... Saturday, 6th December.
TOKUSHIMA MARU ... End of December.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd December.
TOTOMI MARU ... Tuesday, 19th December.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MURORAN MARU ... Monday, 4th Dec.
KAWACHI MARU ... Sunday, 29th Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

ASIA MARU (Kobe only) ... Thursday, 4th December.
SHINRYU MARU ... Tuesday, 9th Dec.
INABA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Dec., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, L'pool, Antwerp, B'dam, H'burg etc.)

TSUSHIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Wednesday, 10th Dec.
DURBAN MARU (London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg) ... End of Dec.
PENANG MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Beginning of January.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 294 & 295. S. YASUDA, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new first-class steamers

"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "EQUADOR" ... Wednesday, Dec. 31st, 1919.
 S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Wednesday, Jan. 22nd, 1920.
 S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Feb. 25th, 1920.

THOMAS & CO.

The following are Shipping Board vessels

S.S.	SALES FROM SAN FRANCISCO	Due to sail from HONGKONG
S.S. "WEST INSKIP"	Oct. 25th, 1919	Dec. 17th, 1919
S.S. "WEST CADDOA"	Oct. 30th, 1919	Dec. 24th, 1919
S.S. "WEST CONOB"	Nov. 1st, 1919	Dec. 25th, 1919
S.S. "WEST VACA"	Nov. 10th, 1919	Jan. 3rd, 1920
S.S. "WEST KADOR"	Nov. 20th, 1919	Jan. 10th, 1920
S.S. "WEST NEER"	Dec. 25th, 1919	Feb. 17th, 1920

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

For further information apply to—PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., Alexandra Building, Chater Road, Telephone 141.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LOKANG"	Fr.	5th Dec., 5 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HOPSONG"	Fr.	5th Dec., 5 p.m.
MANILA	"FLOSHING"	Fr.	5th Dec., 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"YUNSHANG"	Fr.	5th Dec., 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSHANG"	Sat.	6th Dec., 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SHANG"	Sat.	6th Dec., 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LAISANG"	Sat.	6th Dec., 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KUMSANG"	Sat.	13th Dec., 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Wed.	17th Dec., 5 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSHANG"	Sat.	20th Dec., Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
 All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained, and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

SORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
 Large Motor Oil, Lamp Oil, and other goods for Sandakan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENSHAN LINE.—A "feeder" service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Utsunomiya.
 For freight or passage apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

CP OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Mori) Kobe & Yokohama)

From Hongkong to Vancouver

STEAMER	From Hongkong	To Vancouver
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
Empress of Japan	Jan. 14	Feb. 4
Monteagle	Jan. 3	Feb. 27
Empress of Asia	Jan. 22	Feb. 9
Empress of Japan	Jan. 10	Mar. 31
Empress of Russia	Mar. 11	Mar. 20
Monteagle	Mar. 22	Apr. 15
Empress of Asia	Apr. 8	Apr. 26
Empress of Japan	May 5	May 24
Empress of Russia	May 29	June 22
Monteagle	June 3	June 21
Empress of Asia	June 30	July 1
Empress of Japan	July 1	July 18

Passages Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom
 EXPRESS OF RUSSIA EXPRESS OF JAPAN
 16,850 Tons Reg. Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold
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 16,850 Tons Reg. 8,183 Tons Reg.
 Passes & Freight subject to change without notice.

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HONGKONG OFFICE.
Telephone 722. Cable address: GACANPAS.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES, TIMOR, PORT DARWIN AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TATYUAN"	January 10th	January 15th
"CHANGSHA"	January 25th	February 3rd

These steamers are fitted with refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares: Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
 For freight or passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. 1145

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K. STRAITS CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Due Hongkong
"GLENREPPY"	15th Dec.	15th Dec.
"GLENAMOY"	15th Dec.	15th Dec.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
"CARDIGANSHIRE"	5th December	GENOA & LONDON
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	15th December	LONDON & ANTWERP
"GLENAMOY"	About 15th January	GENOA & ANTWERP
"GLENREPPY"	25th January	LONDON
"GLENNAVY"	29th January	GENOA

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS: The Glen Line, Ltd.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Owners of "Shire" Line.

Tel. No. 215, 216, 217, 218.

Cable Address

Kawakisen, Kobe.

Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th Ed.

and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sannomiya

3344, 3393.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWAKAMI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MARIYA ABE

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And, under the Company's management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

No. 8, Bussan, Kobe.

